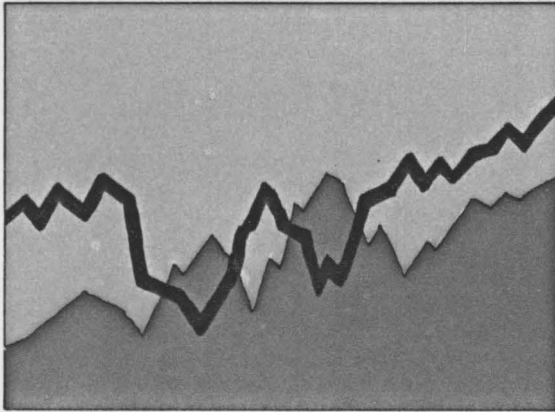


The original documents are located in Box 40, folder “Weekly Briefing Notes, 7/19/1976” of the William J. Baroody Files at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.

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WEEKLY BRIEFING NOTES ON U.S. DOMESTIC DEVELOPMENTS

***Prepared for the President
and the Vice - President***

July 19, 1976

COMPILED BY THE FEDERAL STATISTICAL SYSTEM

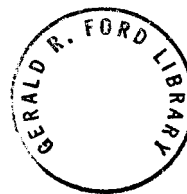


**Coordinated by the Bureau of the Census
at the request of the Statistical Policy Division,
Office of Management and Budget**

**Vincent P. Barabba, Director
Bureau of the Census**

**Joseph W. Duncan,
Deputy Associate Director
for Statistical Policy
Office of Management and Budget**

SOURCES OF DATA



Unemployment Insurance

U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social Security Administration, "Social Security Bulletin," Table M-36

Manufacturing and Trade Sales and Inventories

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, "Survey of Current Business"

Housing Construction

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, "Construction Reports," Series C

Consumer Credit

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Statistical Release G.19, "Consumer Credit"

Motor Gasoline Consumption

U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, "Highway Statistics and Monthly Motor Gasoline Reported by States"

School Systems

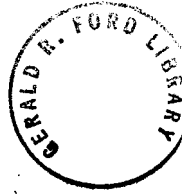
U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, "Digest of Educational Statistics," 1975 Edition; "Educational Directory 1975-1976, Public School Systems"

Passport Statistics

U.S. Department of State, Passport Office, "Summary of Passports Statistics," STA-502, April 1976

Language Usage

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-23, No. 60



The data on which this Chartbook is based come from a variety of survey and other sources. Data from sample surveys are subject to sampling error, and the data from all sources are subject to possible nonsampling error due to nonresponse, reporting, and analysis error. The tables and charts are believed to be useful within the limits of such errors.

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WEEKLY	MONTHLY	QUARTERLY	ANNUAL	OTHER
		X		
	X			
		X		
		X		
		X		
	X			
	X			
X				
	X			
	X			
		X		
	X			
	X			
		X		
			X	
	X			
	X			
		X		
				X
	X			
	X			
X				

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X

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WEEKLY

MONTHLY

QUARTERLY

ANNUAL

OTHER

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WEEKLY

MONTHLY

QUARTERLY

ANNUAL

OTHER

X
X
X
X

X

X
XX
X
XX
X
XX
X
X

X

X
X

X

X
X
X
X
X

X

X

X

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WEEKLY

MONTHLY

QUARTERLY

ANNUAL

OTHER

X

X

X

X

X

X

X

X

X

X

X

X

X

X

X

X

X

X

X

X

X

X

X

X

TABLE OF CONTENTS—Continued

SERIES



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	WEEKLY	MONTHLY	QUARTERLY	ANNUAL	OTHER
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	— Deaf	X		
	— Other	X		
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	— Recipients	X		
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	— Recipients	X		
	— Benefits	X		
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	— Recipients	X		
	— Benefits	X		
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	— Benefits			X
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	— Benefits	X		
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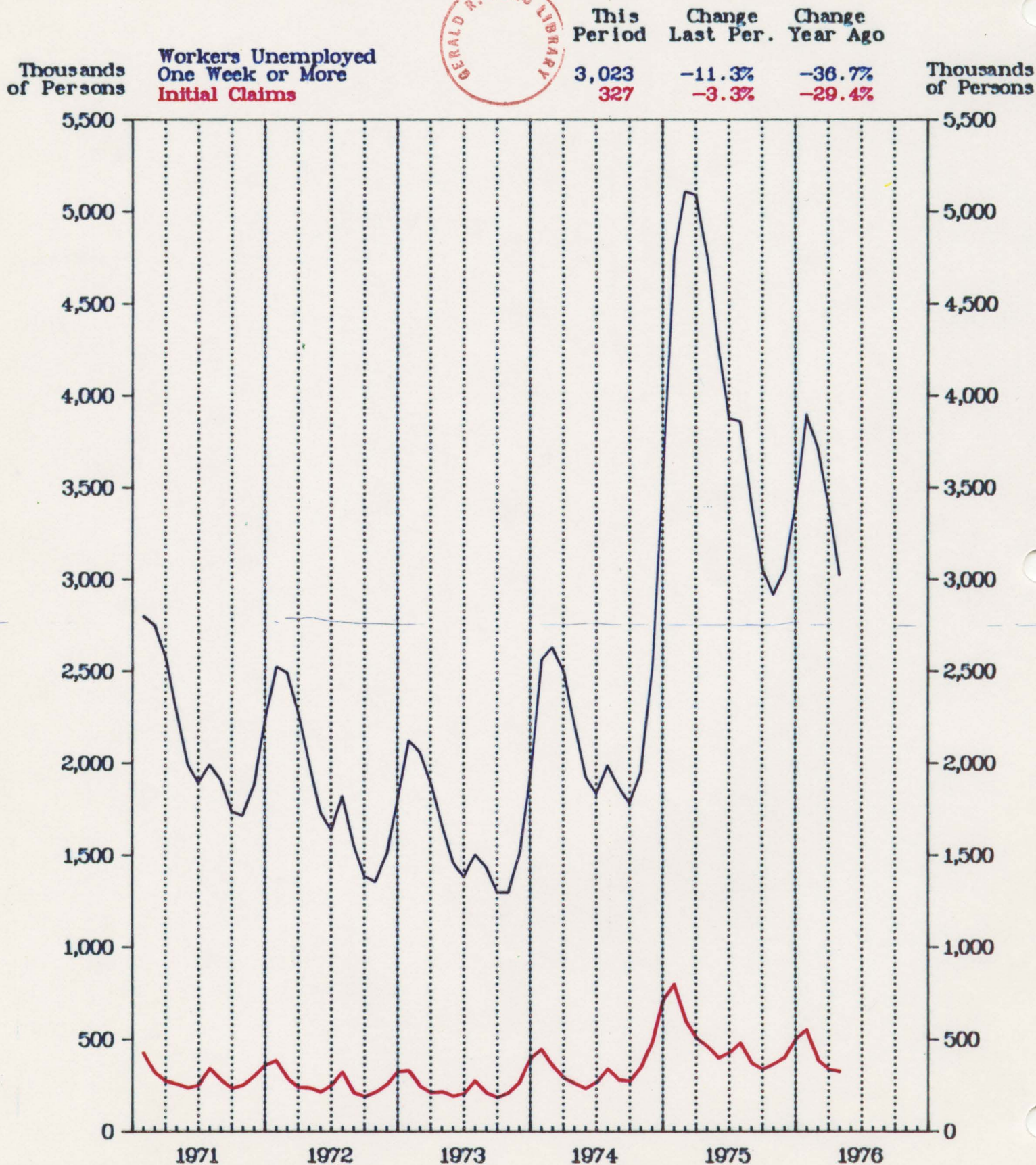
SECTION E—Selected Subjects

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WEEKLY	MONTHLY	QUARTERLY	ANNUAL	OTHER
			X	
				X
				X
			X	
			X	
				X
			X	
			X	
				X

A.2.3—Unemployment Insurance—State Programs

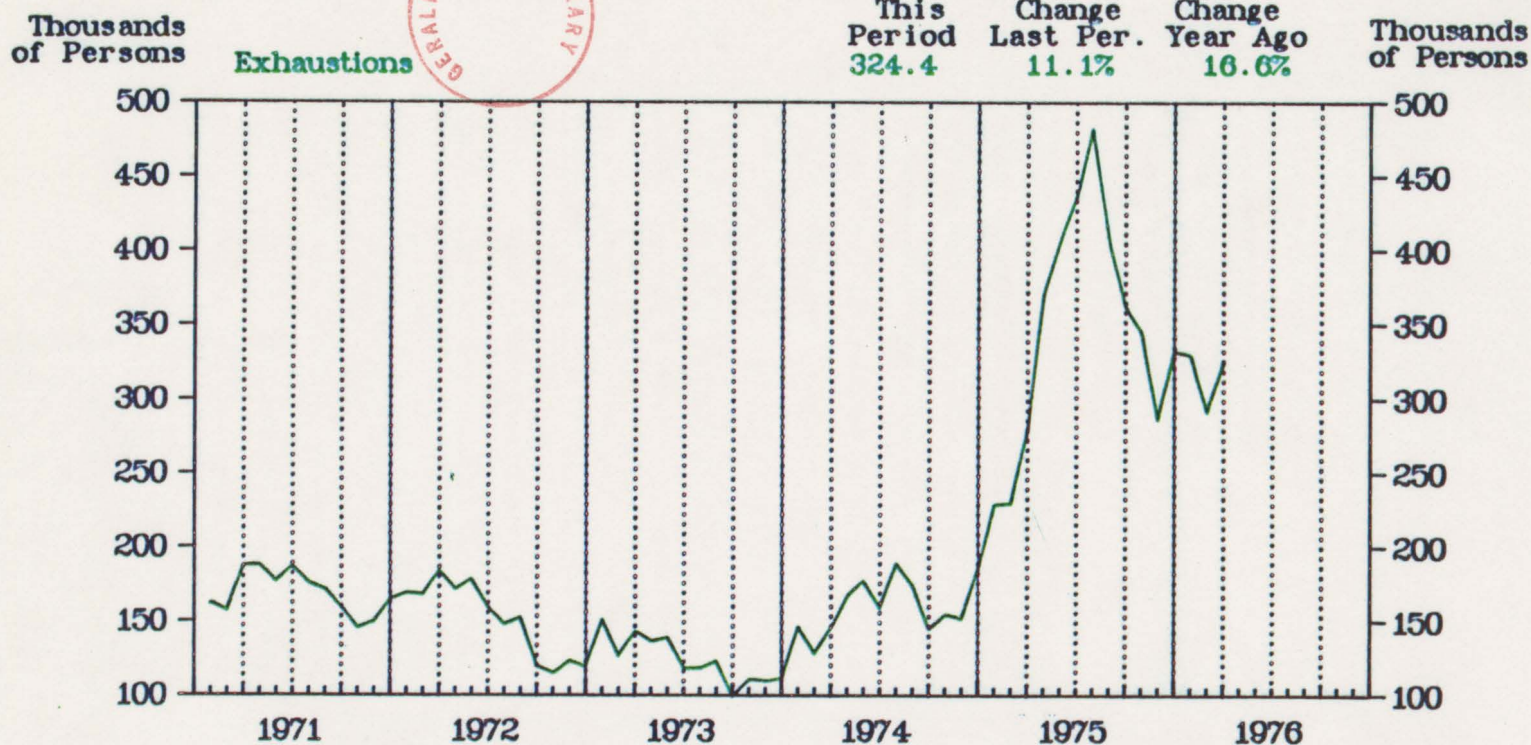
Insured Unemployment and Initial Claims (Weekly Average)



Source: Social Security Administration
19 July 1976

A.2.3—Unemployment Insurance—State Programs

Claimants Exhausting Benefits End of Period



Source: Social Security Administration
19 July 1976

- During April 1976, a weekly average of 3,023,000 workers eligible for unemployment insurance benefits reported completion of at least 1 week of unemployment.
- This is a decline of 11.3 percent since March, and a total decrease of 22.5 percent since the January 1976 peak.
- Initial Claims (notices filed by workers indicating they are starting periods of unemployment) declined to a weekly average of 327,000 in April.
- Lowest level since September 1974.
- A total of 324,400 claimants exhausted benefits during March. This is an increase of 11.1 percent or 32,400 since February.
- Exhaustions are down 32.8 percent from the July 1975 high of 482,700.

A.2.3-Unemployment Insurance-State Programs

Funds Available for Benefits
and Benefits Paid

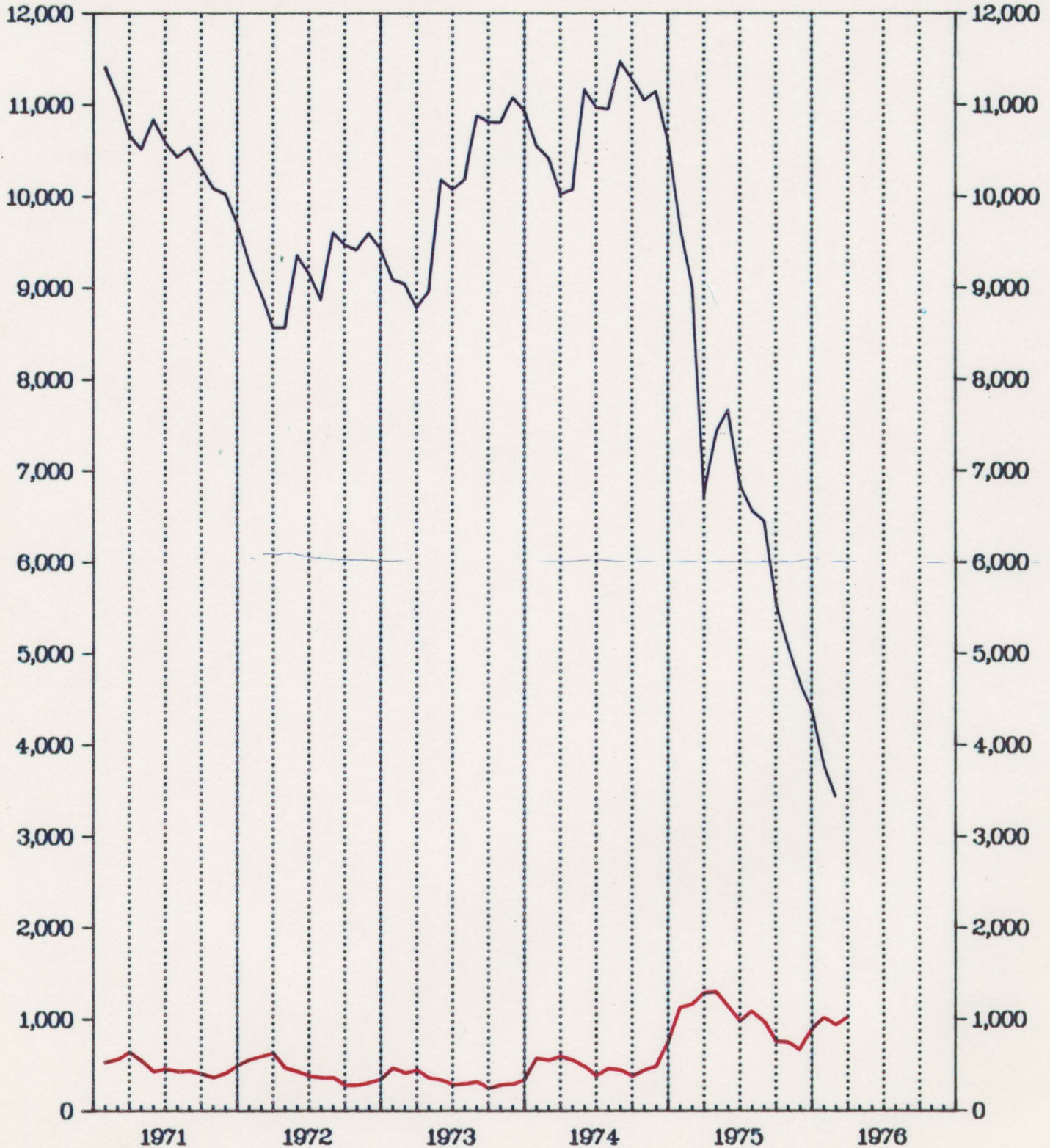


Millions
of Dollars

Funds Available-End of Month
Benefits Paid for All Types
of Compensated Unemployment

This Period	Change Last Per.	Change Year Ago
\$3,435	-9.3%	-61.8%
\$1,024	8.2%	-20.6%

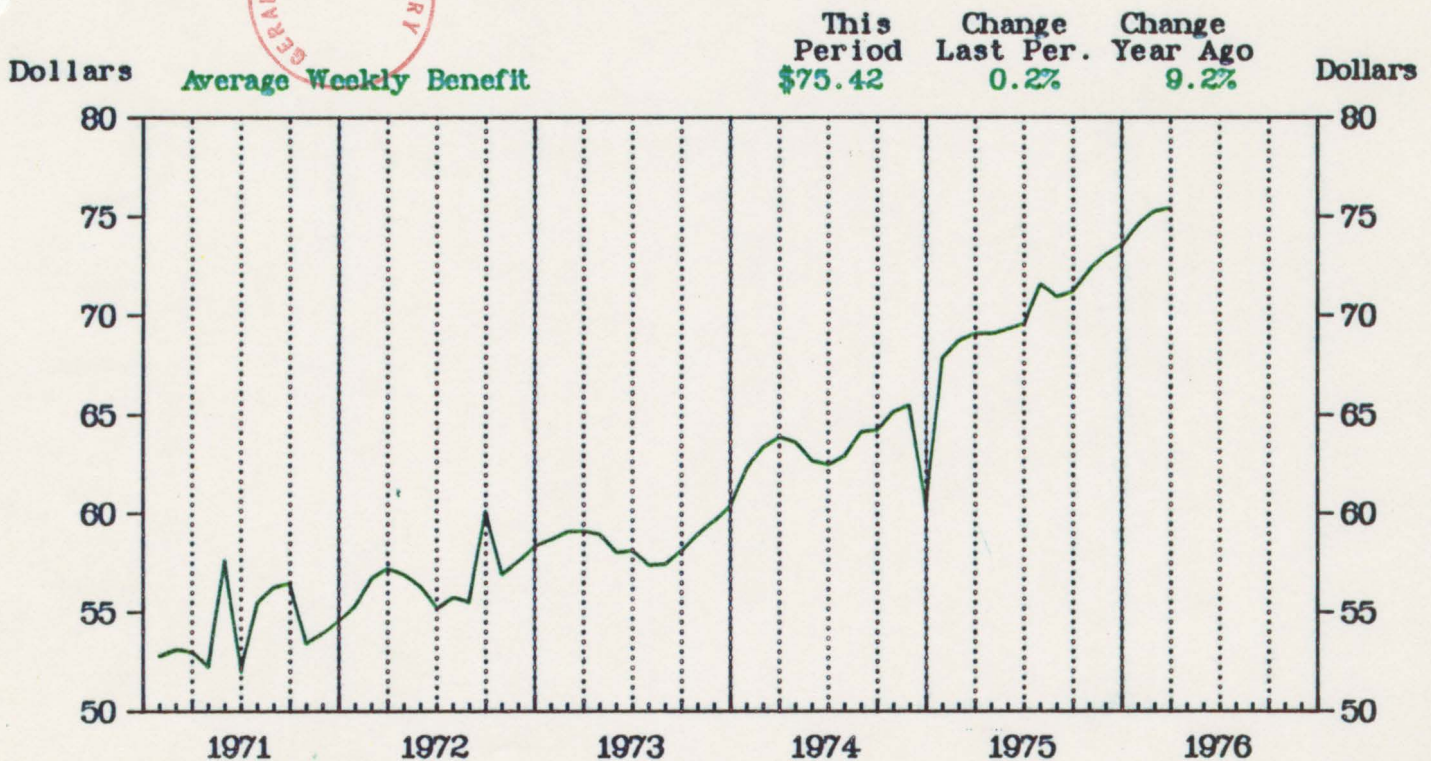
Millions
of Dollars



Source: Social Security Administration
19 July 1976

A.2.3—Unemployment Insurance—State Programs

Average Weekly Benefit for Total Unemployment



Source: Social Security Administration
19 July 1976

- At the end of February 1976, Funds Available for Unemployment Insurance Benefits* totaled \$3,435.2 million.
- With the exception of April and May 1975, Funds have declined steadily for over a year for a total reduction of more than two-thirds of the amount available at the end of November 1974.
- Benefits Paid for All Types of Compensated Unemployment, excluding provisions for temporary, extended benefits, rose 8.2 percent in March to \$1,024.1 million.
- Highest level since July 1975.
- The Average Weekly Benefit for Total Unemployment continued to rise in March, up 0.2 percent or 17 cents to \$75.42.
- This is considerably smaller than the average increase of 71 cents per month posted in the August-February period.

*The sum of balances in State clearing accounts, benefit-payment accounts, and State accounts in Federal unemployment trust funds.

A.4.8—Manufacturing and Trade Sales

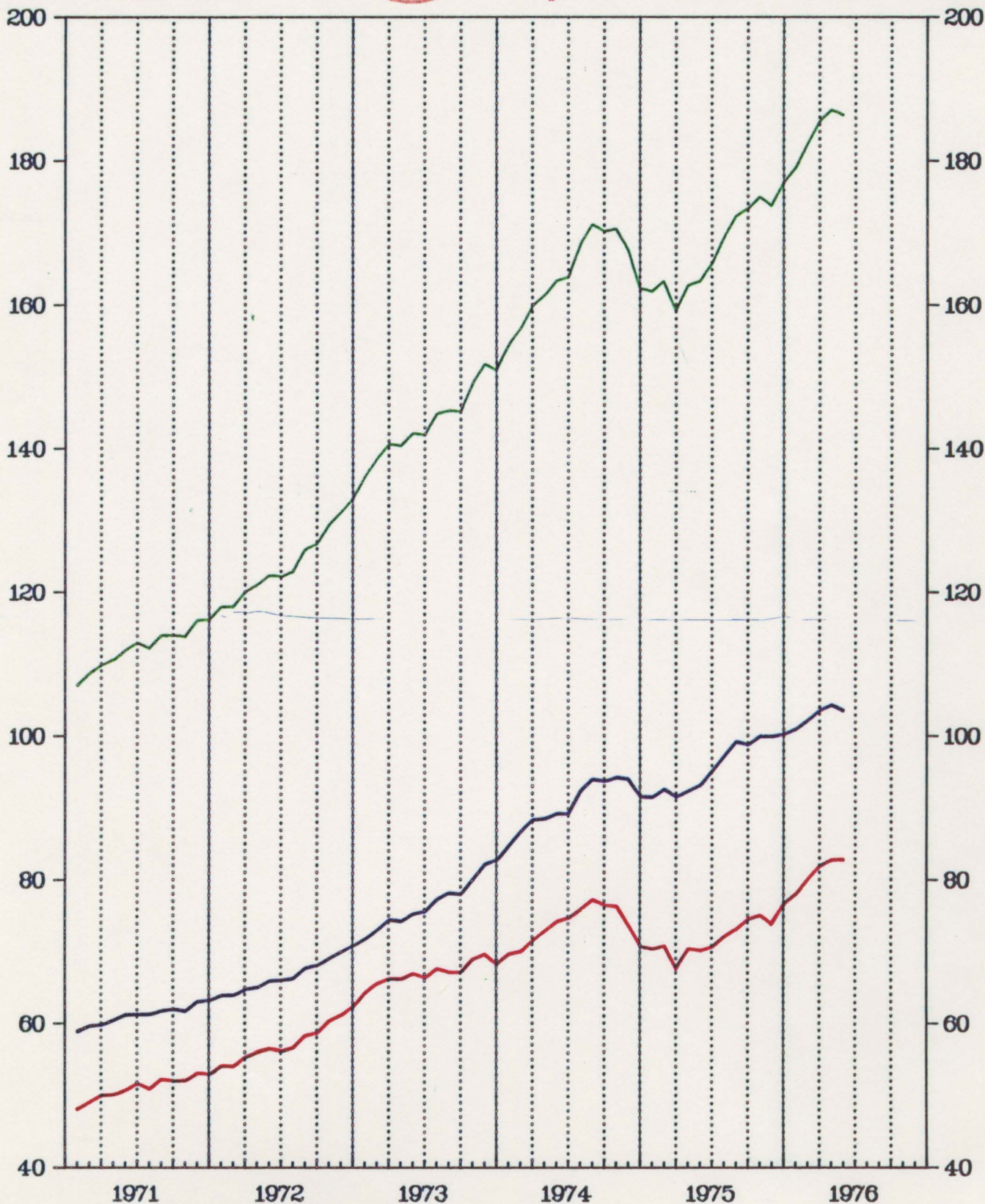


Billions
of Dollars

Total Sales
Nondurable Sales
Durable Sales

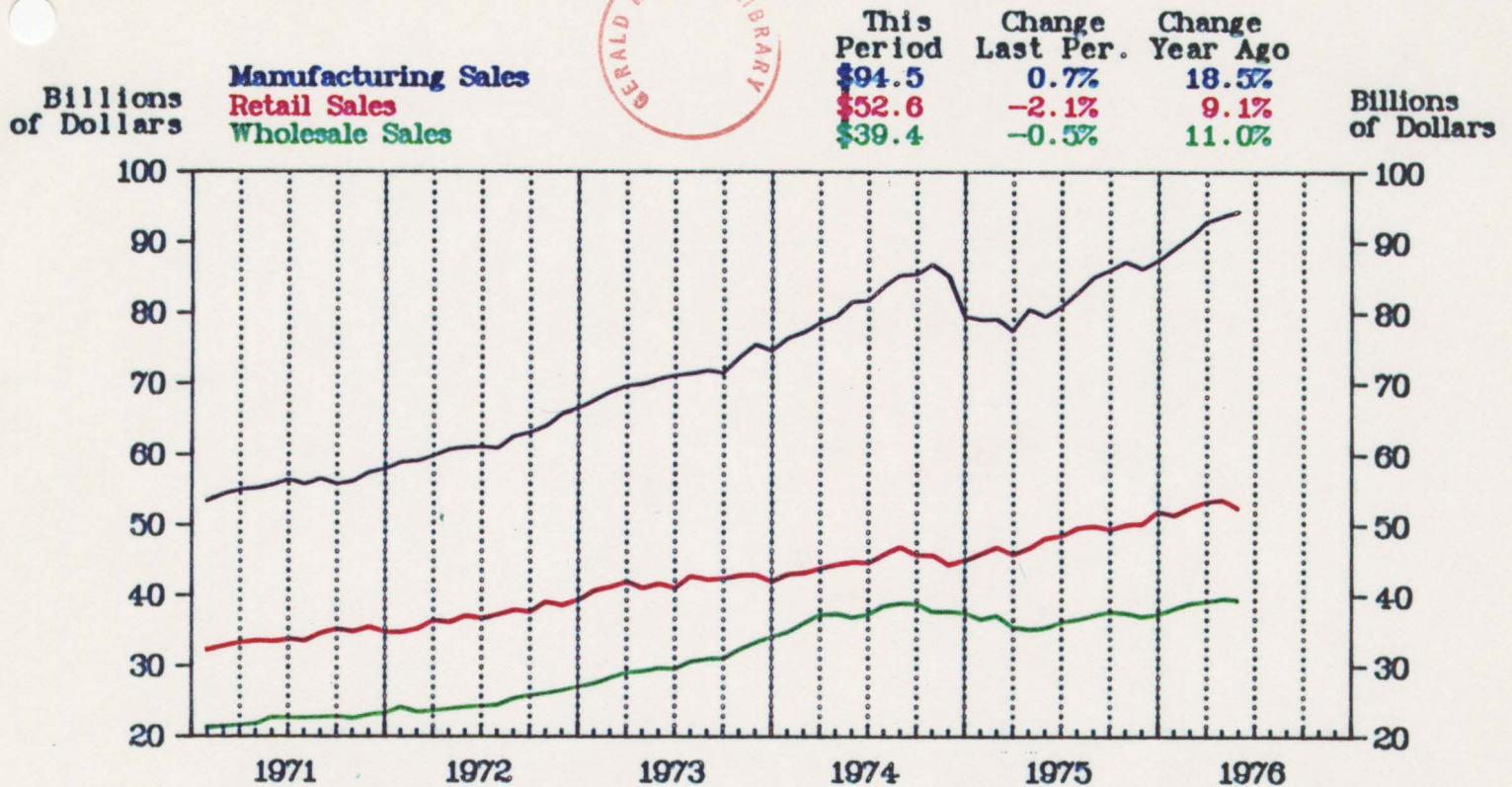
This Period	Change Last Per.	Change Year Ago
\$186.4	-0.3%	14.1%
\$103.5	-0.7%	11.2%
\$82.9	0.1%	18.0%

Billions
of Dollars



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis
19 July 1976

A.4.8—Manufacturing and Trade Sales By Industry Group



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis
19 July 1976

- Halting a 5-month advance totaling 7.6 percent, Total Manufacturing and Trade Sales declined \$651 million or 0.3 percent in May.
- Combined Sales were valued at \$186.4 billion, an increase of 14.1 percent since May 1975.
- Nondurable Sales, which fell \$722 million (0.7 percent) to \$103.5 billion, accounted for all of the May decline.
- A modest increase in Durable Sales (\$71 million) was slightly offsetting.

By Industry Group:

- A \$663 million increase in Manufacturing Sales was offset by declines in the Retail and Wholesale groups.
- Retail Sales dropped \$1.1 billion (2.1 percent) to \$52.6 billion.
- Wholesale Sales edged down \$179 million (0.5 percent) to \$39.4 billion.

A.4.8—Manufacturing and Trade Inventories

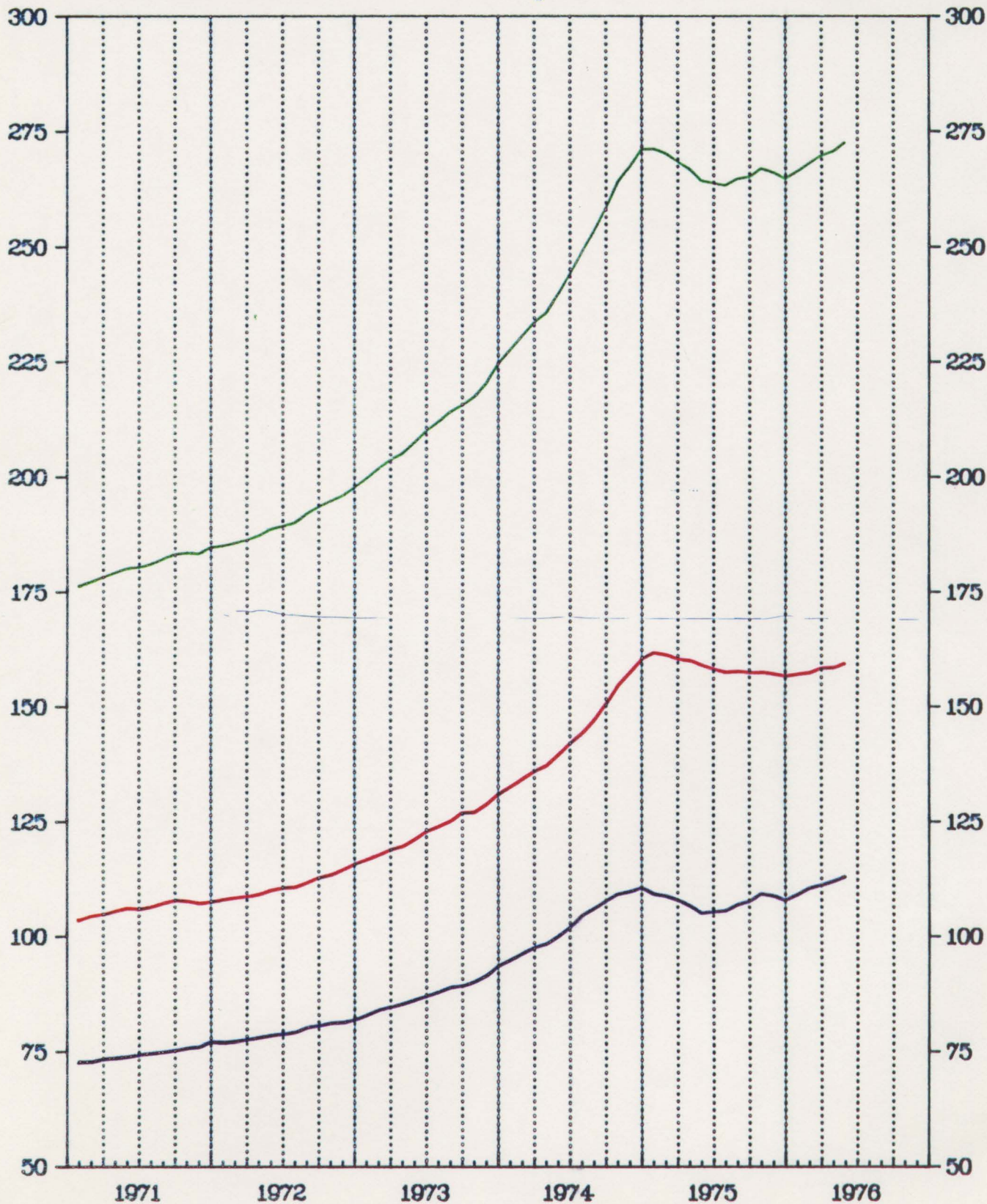


Billions
of Dollars

Total Inventories
Durable Inventories
Nondurable Inventories

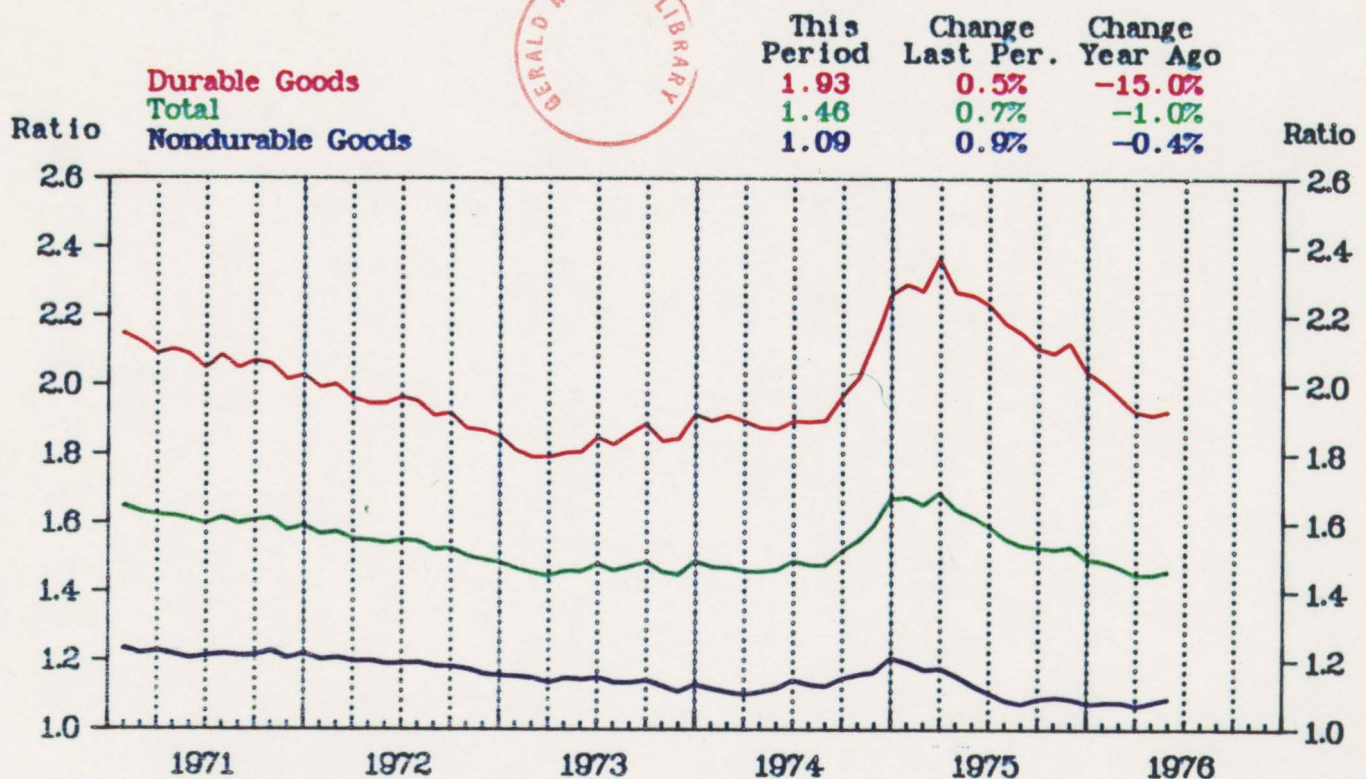
This Period	Change Last Per.	Change Year Ago
\$272.5	0.7%	3.1%
\$159.5	0.6%	0.3%
\$113.0	0.9%	7.4%

Billions
of Dollars



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis
19 July 1976

A.4.8—Manufacturing and Trade Inventories—to-Sales Ratio



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis
19 July 1976

- Total Manufacturing and Trade Inventories climbed 0.7 percent or \$1.9 billion in May to \$272.5 billion, eclipsing the previous high recorded in January 1975.
- This was the largest increase since December 1974.
- The May advance was distributed equally between the Durable and Nondurable Goods sectors.
- Durable Inventories rose \$951 million (0.6 percent) to \$159.5 billion.
- Nondurable Inventories increased \$981 million (0.9 percent) to \$113.0 billion.
- The Total Stock-to-Sales Ratio rose to 1.46 in May, the first increase since last November.
- Inventories rose more than sales, resulting in an increase in the Durable Goods Ratio to 1.93.
- Reflecting a decline in sales, the Nondurable Goods Ratio rose to 1.09.

A.4.8—Manufacturing and Trade Inventories By Industry Group

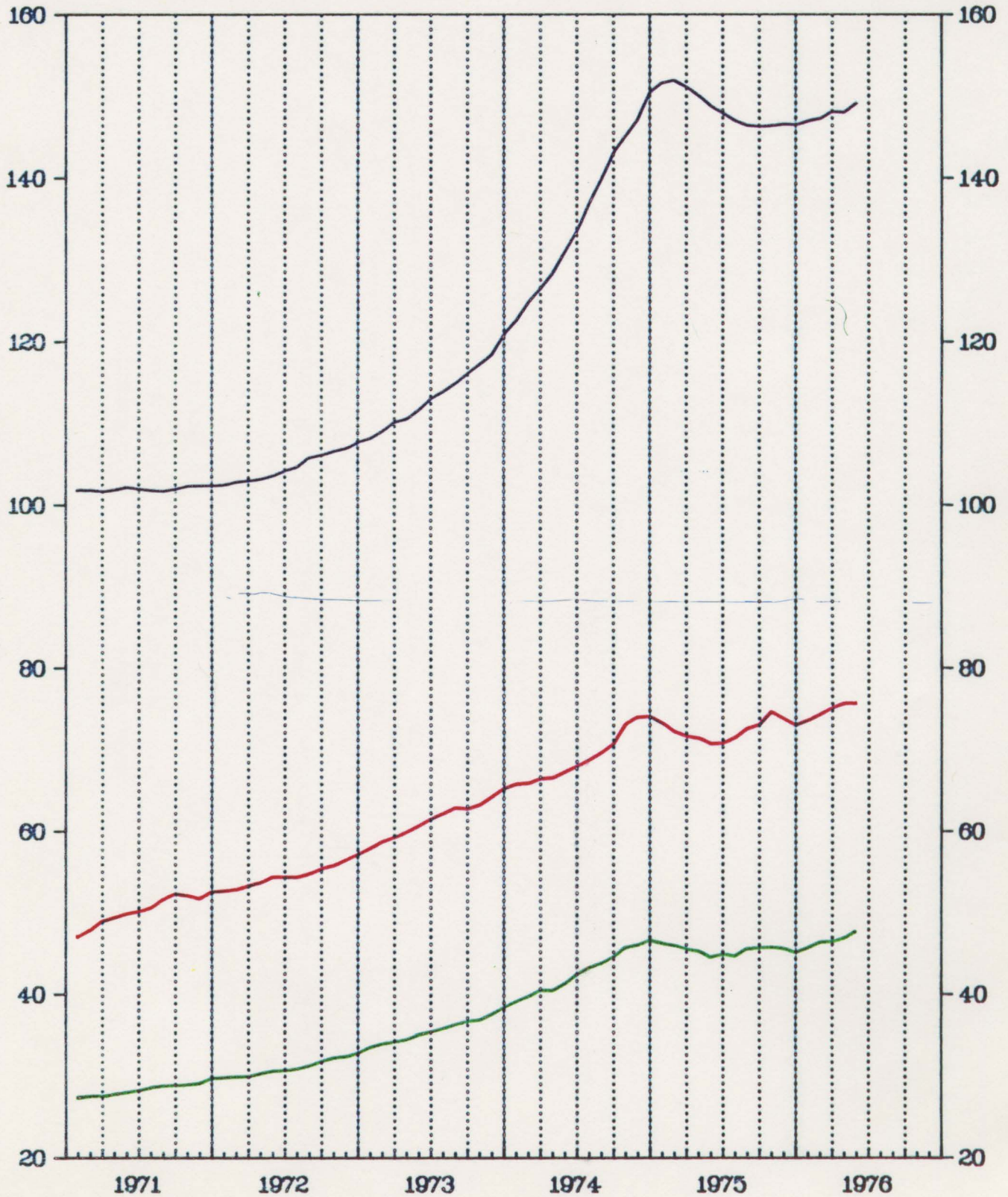


	This Period	Change Last Per.	Change Year Ago
Manufacturing	\$149.2	0.7%	0.1%
Retail Inventories	\$75.7	0.1%	6.9%
Wholesale Inventories	\$47.7	1.8%	7.0%

Billions
of Dollars

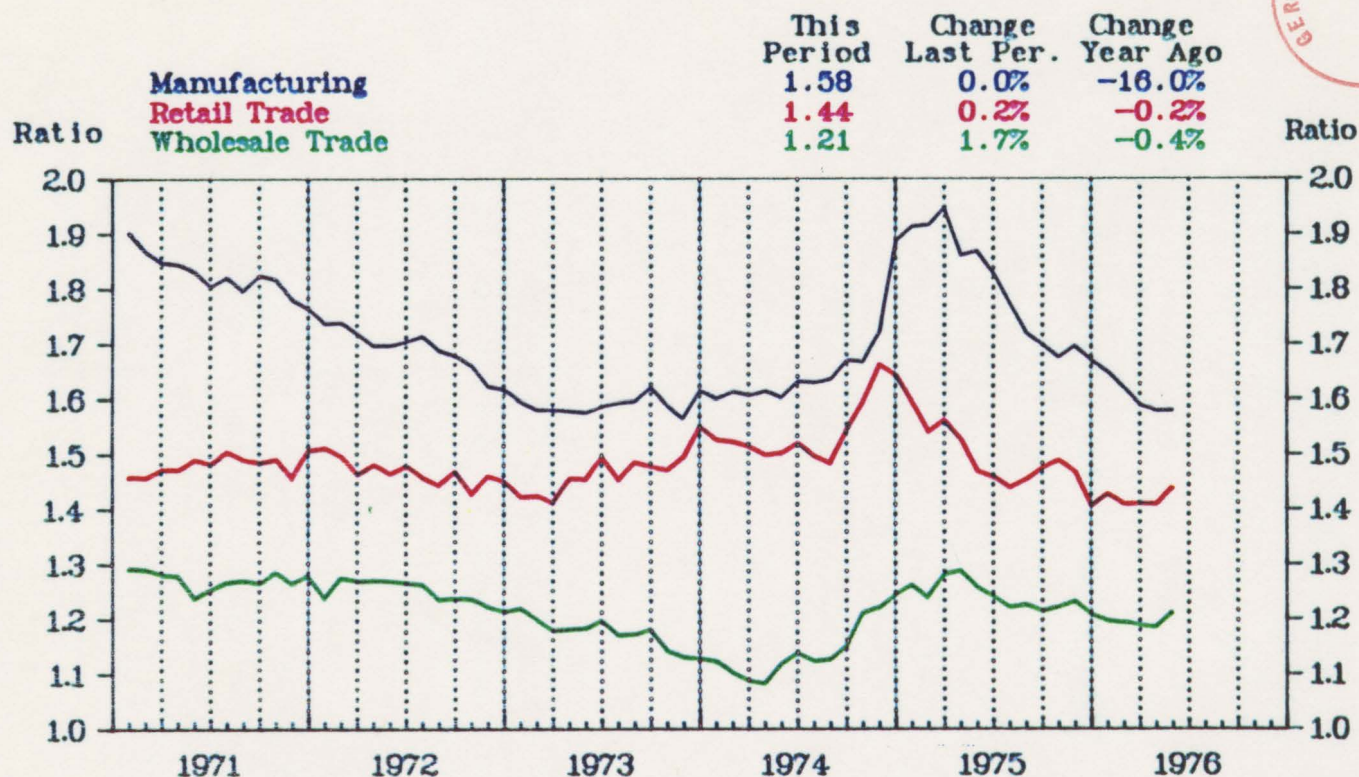
Manufacturing
Retail Inventories
Wholesale Inventories

Billions
of Dollars



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis
19 July 1976

A.4.8—Inventory—to-Sales Ratio by Industry Group



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis
19 July 1976

- Accounting for more than half of the May rise in combined inventories, Manufacturers' Inventories increased \$1.05 billion to \$149.2 billion.
- Inventories of Merchant Wholesalers rose \$829 million (1.8 percent) to a new high of \$47.7 billion.
- Retail Inventories were little changed from April at \$75.7 billion.
- The Manufacturing Inventory-to-Sales Ratio was unchanged at 1.58 as inventory accumulation kept pace with sales gains.
- Reflecting declines in sales, the Retail and Wholesale Ratios rose to 1.44 and 1.21, respectively.

A.7.1—New Housing Units Completed

Seasonally Adjusted Annual Rates

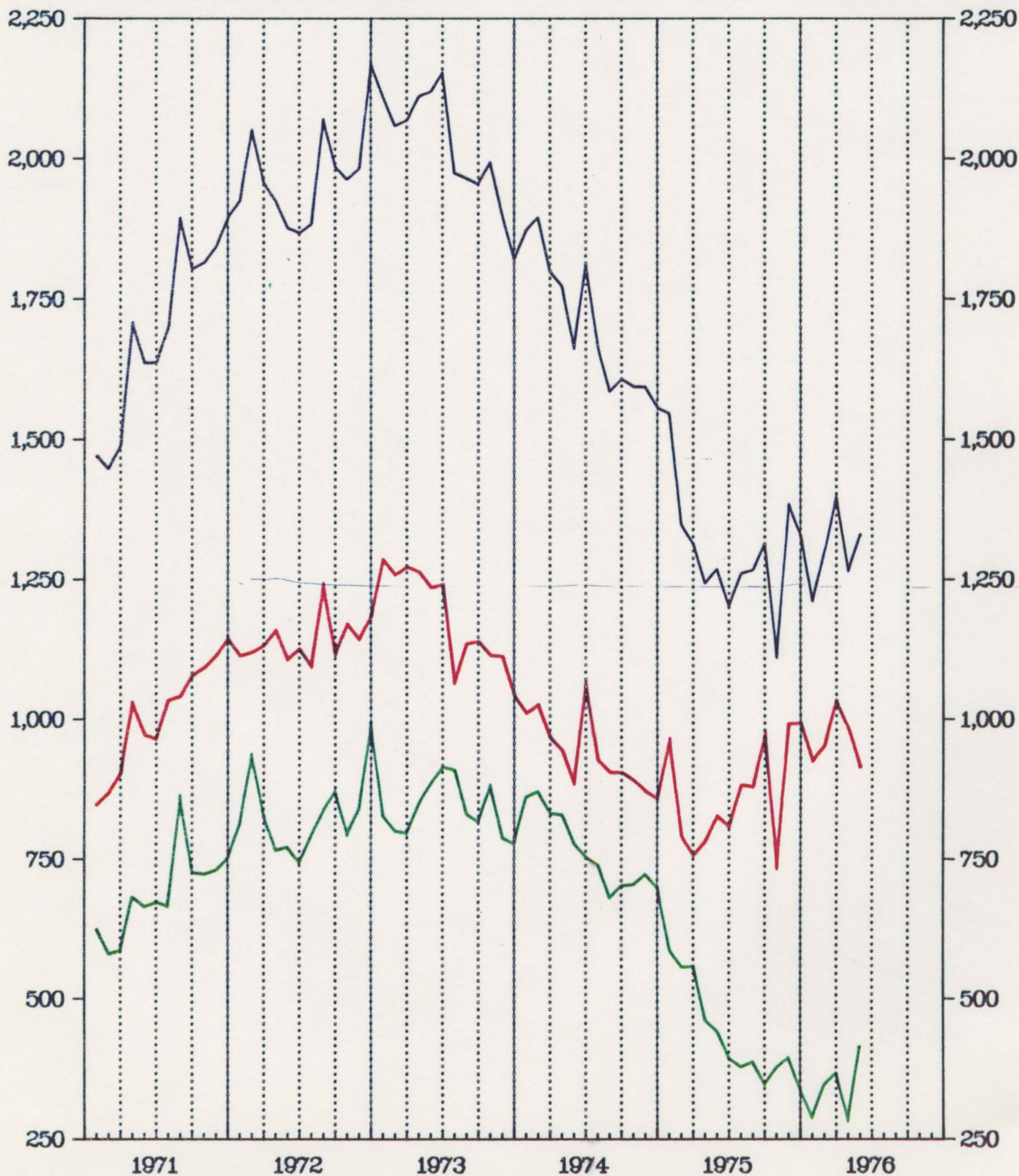


Thousands
of Units

Total Units Completed
Single Family Housing Units
Units in Multihunit Structures

This Period	Change Last Per.	Change Year Ago
1,331	5.1%	4.9%
915	-7.0%	10.6%
416	47.5%	-5.9%

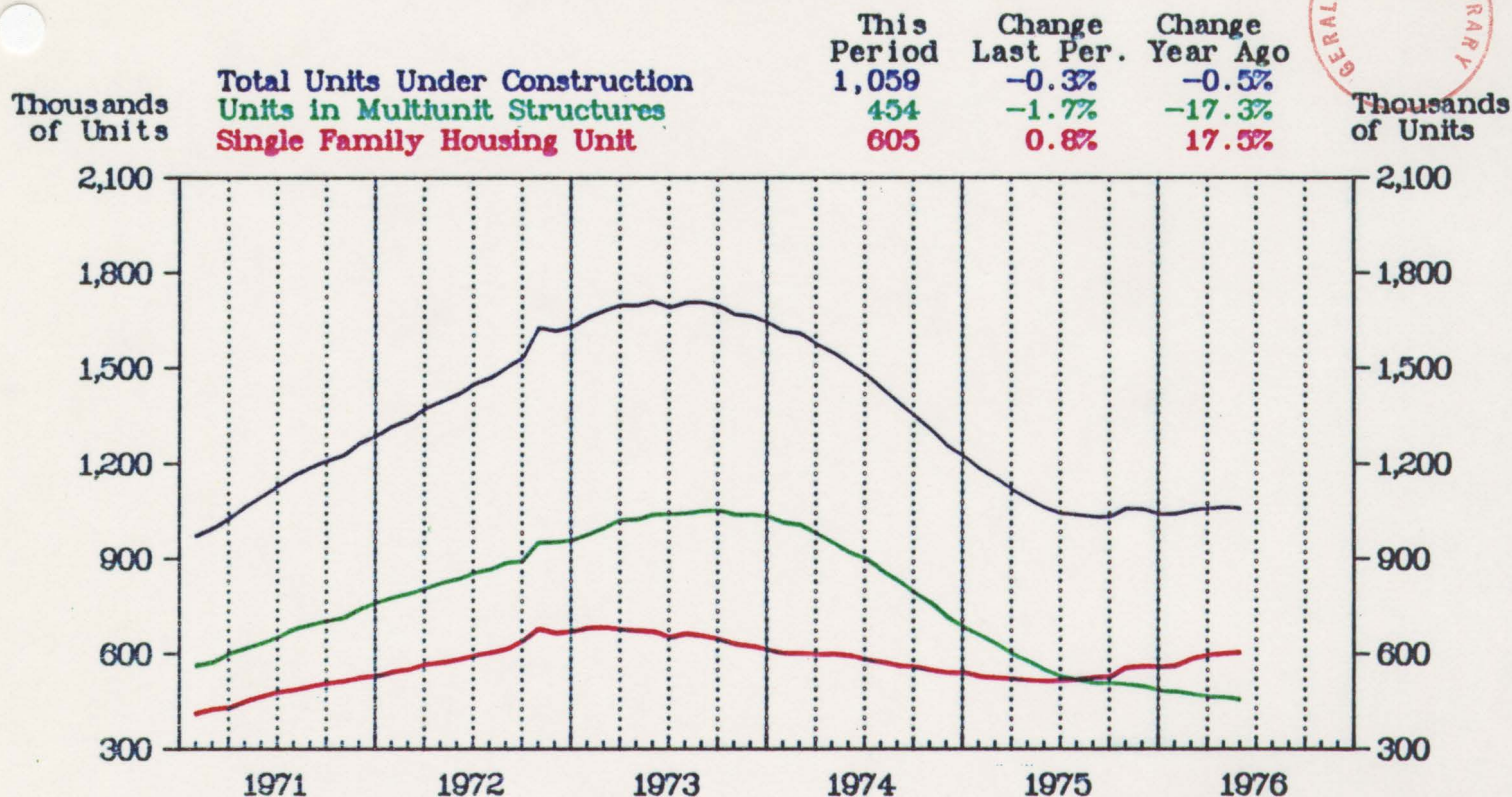
Thousands
of Units



Source: Bureau of the Census
 19 July 1976

A.7.1—New Housing Units Under Construction

Seasonally Adjusted Annual Rates



Source: Bureau of the Census
19 July 1976

- Housing Units Completed rose 5.1 percent in May to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 1,331,000 units.
- Multiunit Structures jumped 47.5 percent to 416,000 units, the highest level since May 1975.
 - 75 percent of this increase was recorded in structures with 5 units or more.
- At 915,000, Single Unit Completions were 69,000 less than April.
- Units Under Construction remained virtually unchanged in May, down 0.3 percent, to 1,059,000 units.
- Units in Multiunit Structures was responsible for the overall decline, declining 8,000 units.

A.10.3—Consumer Installment Credit Extensions and Liquidations

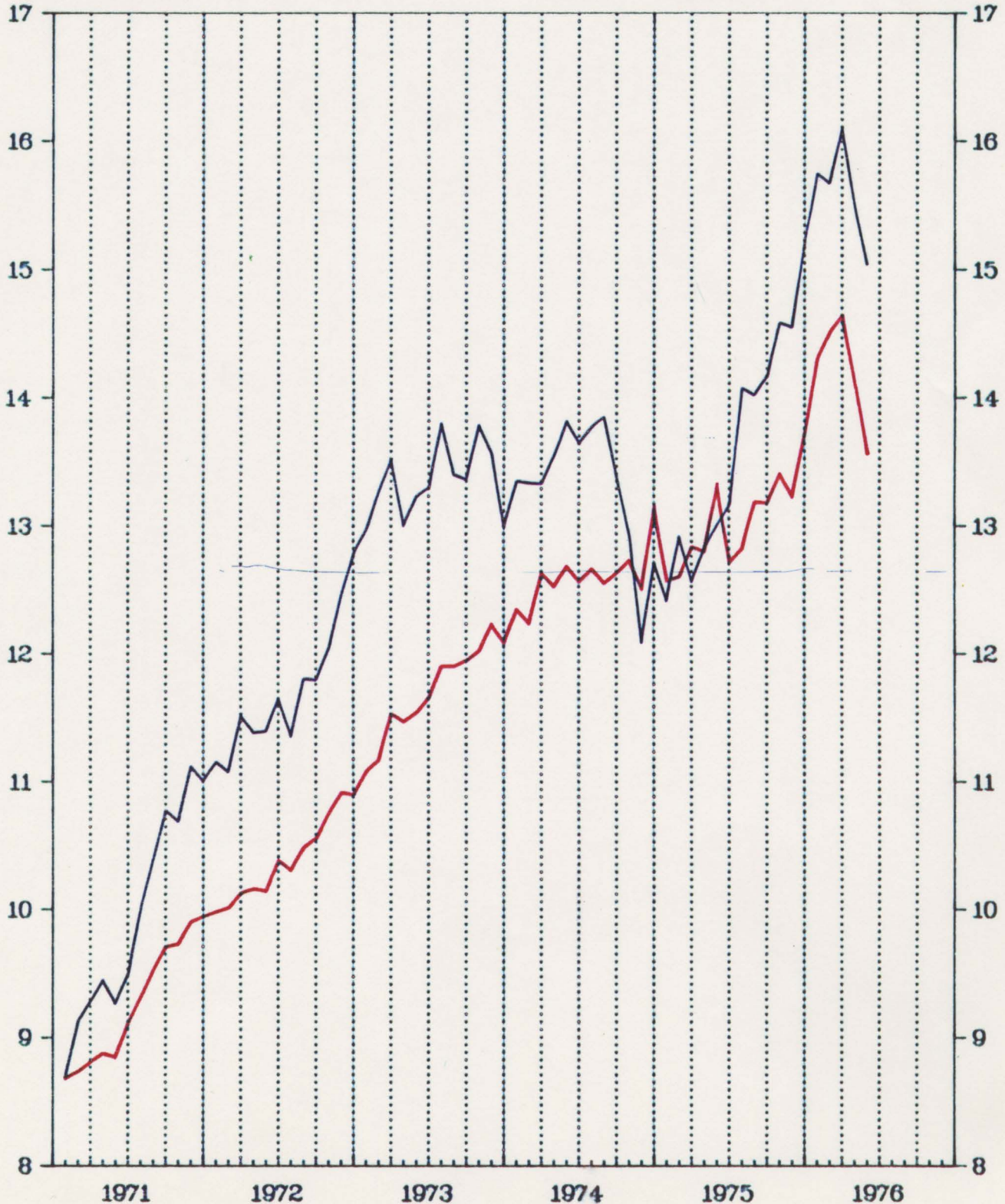


Consumer Installment Credit
Extended
Consumer Installment Credit
Liquidated

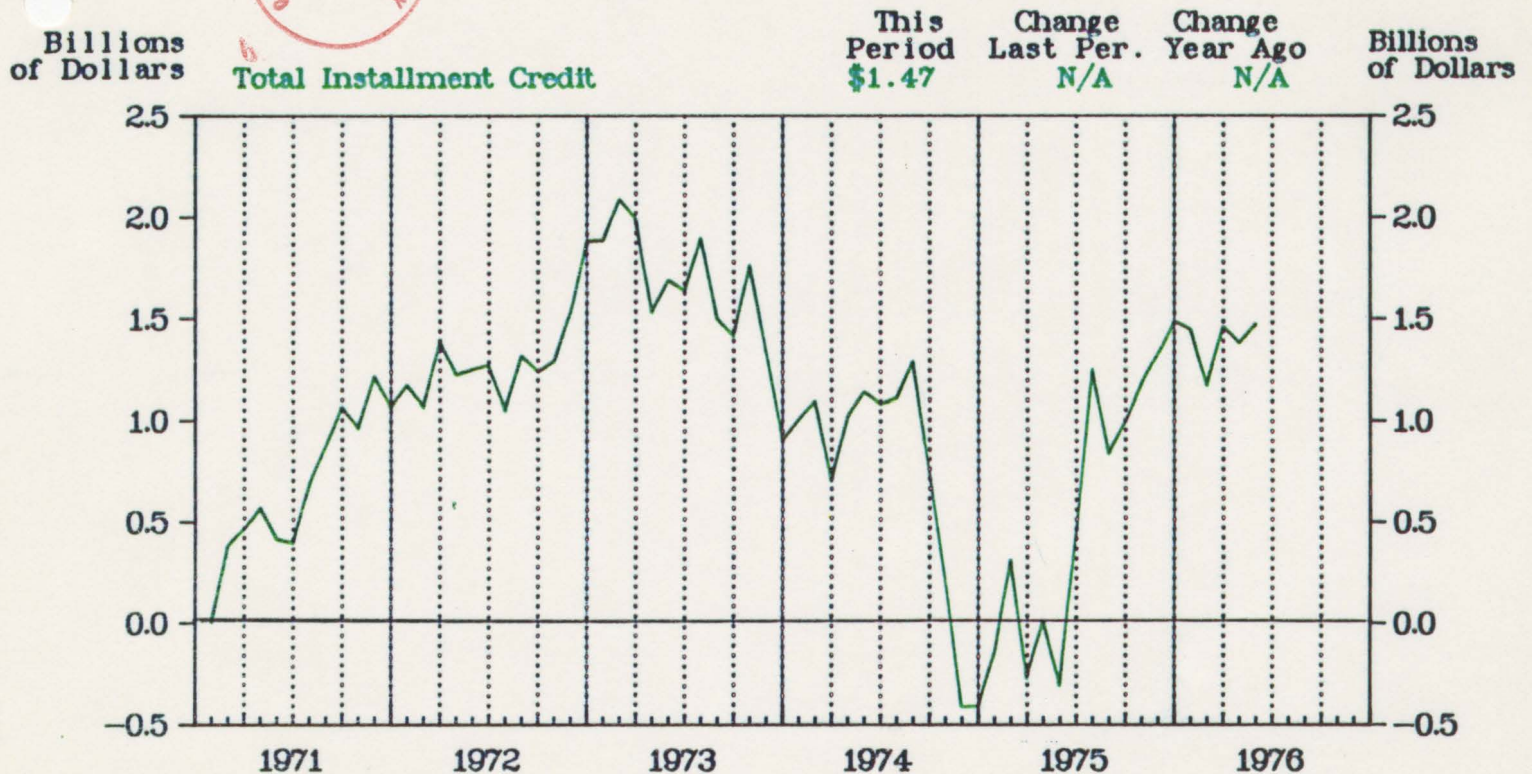
This Period	Change Last Per.	Change Year Ago
\$15.0	-3.0%	15.7%
\$13.6	-4.0%	2.0%

Billions of Dollars

Billions of Dollars



A.10.3—Net Change in Consumer Installment Credit Outstanding



Source: Federal Reserve Board
19 July 1976

- Consumer Installment Credit Outstanding increased by \$1.47 billion in May, resulting from Liquidations of credit decreasing at a more rapid rate than Extensions.
- Extensions totaled \$15.04 billion, down 3.0 percent; while Liquidations dropped 4.0 percent to a level of \$13.57 billion.
- The \$1.47 billion gain was the largest since the \$1.49 billion increase of December 1975.
- All major credit types except mobile homes registered an increase in credit outstanding during May.

A.12.1-Daily Average Motor Gasoline Consumption by Month: 1973-1976

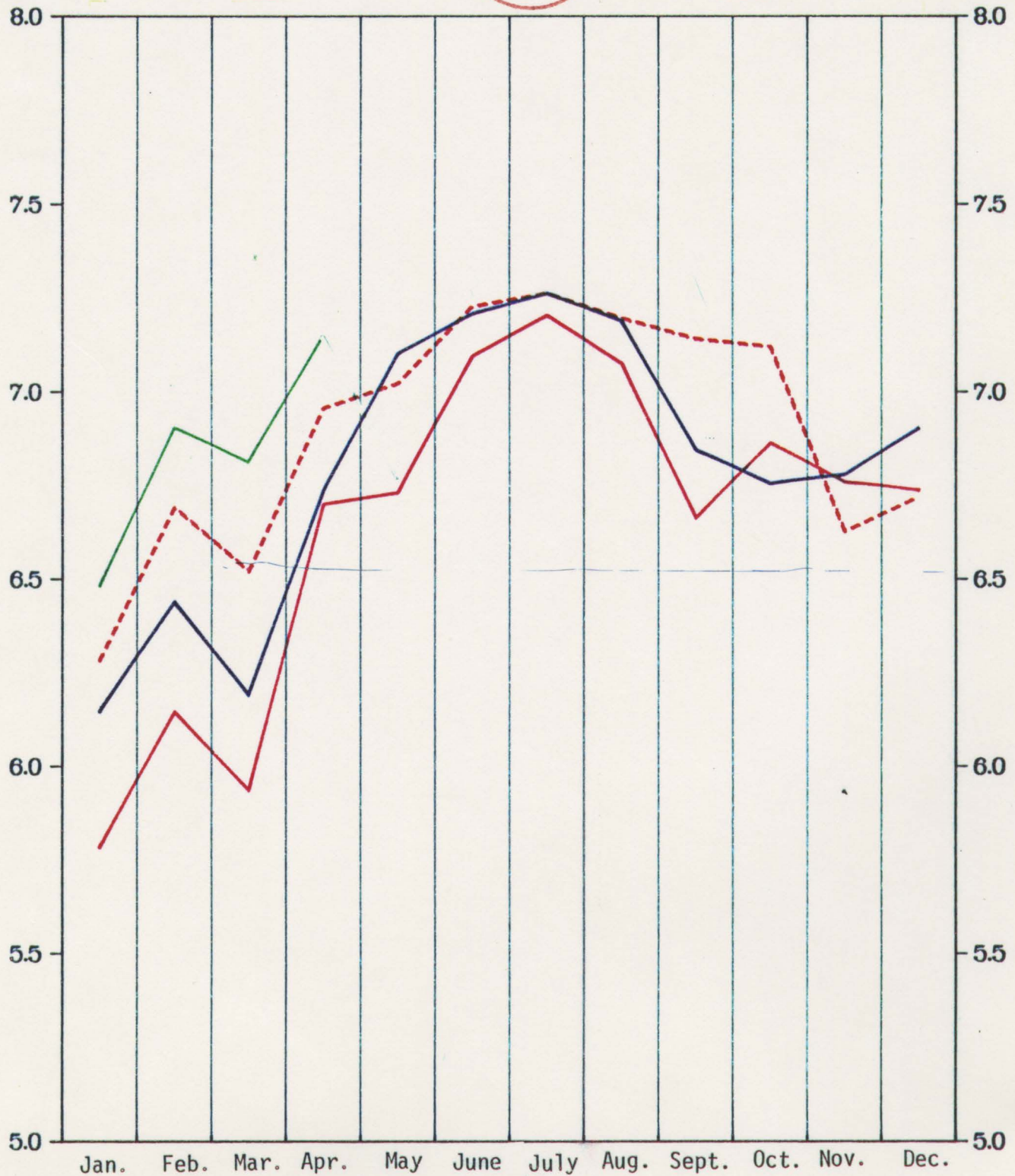


This
Period
7.15
6.96
6.73
6.70

Millions of
Barrels
Per Day

Millions of
Barrels
Per Day

1976
1973
1975
1974



Source: Department of Transportation
19 July 1976



- During the first 4 months of this year average daily gasoline consumption was higher than in the comparable period for the previous 3 years.

- Motor gasoline consumption for April 1976 was 6.2 percent higher than April 1975 and 6.7 percent higher than April 1974 according to reports from thirty States. February and March 1976 showed changes of 7.2 percent and 10.1 percent respectively over the same months last year.

- Based on reports from all States and the District of Columbia, motor gasoline consumption in 1975 was 2.4 percent higher than in 1974, but still 1.4 percent below the average for 1973.

- Note: Motor gasoline consumption is a sum of gross gallons of motor gasoline reported in each State from State taxation reports at the wholesale level. There are time lags of up to 6 weeks between wholesale and retail sales. The data include highway use, nonhighway use, and losses. Large monthly changes sometimes result from delays in processing reports from a few large distributors, exceptional weather conditions, or variations in the timing of holidays.

B.4.4—Local Public School Systems

1939-40 to 1976-76

Thousands of
School Systems

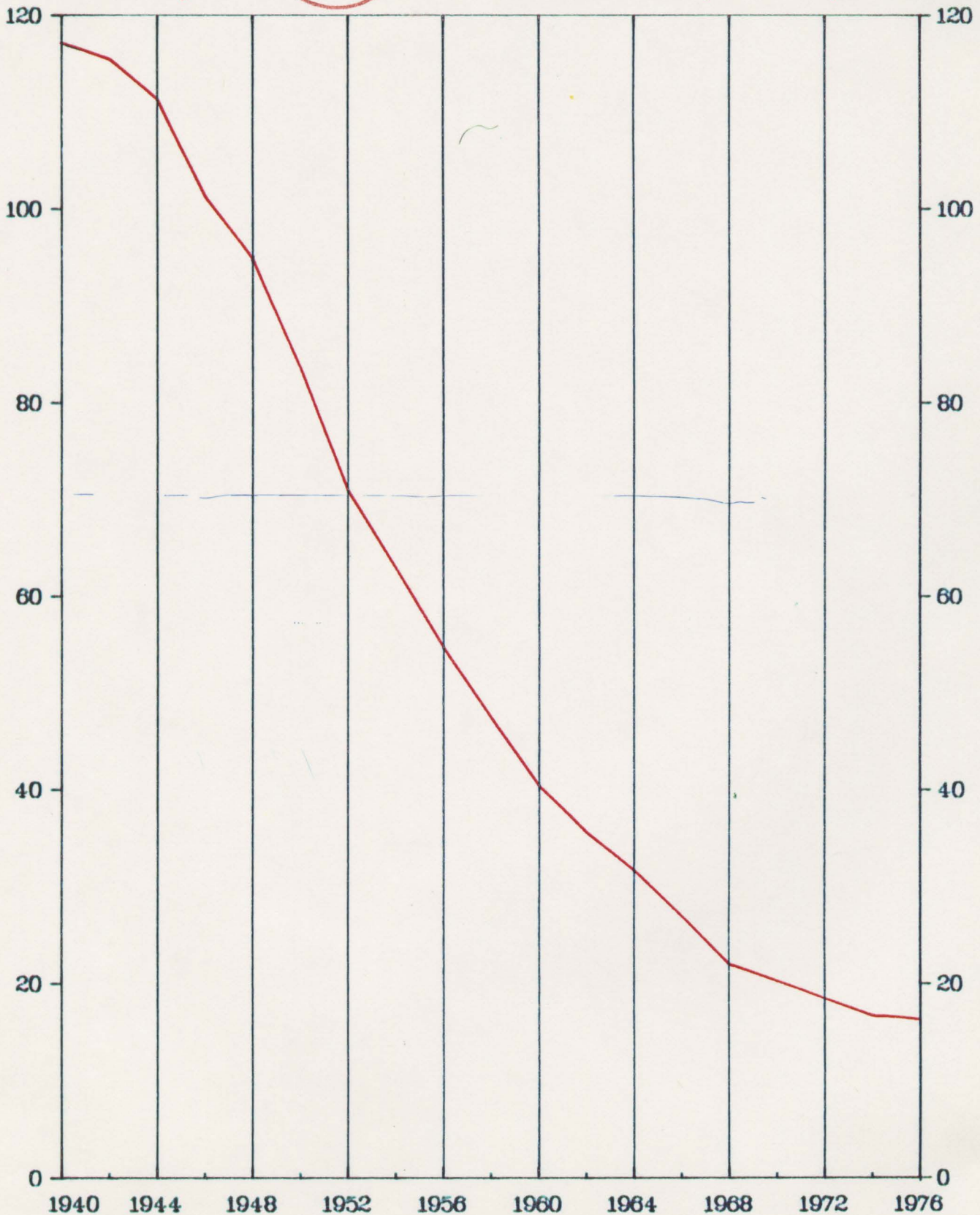
School Systems

This
Period
16.3

Change
Last Per.
N/A

Change
Year Ago
N/A

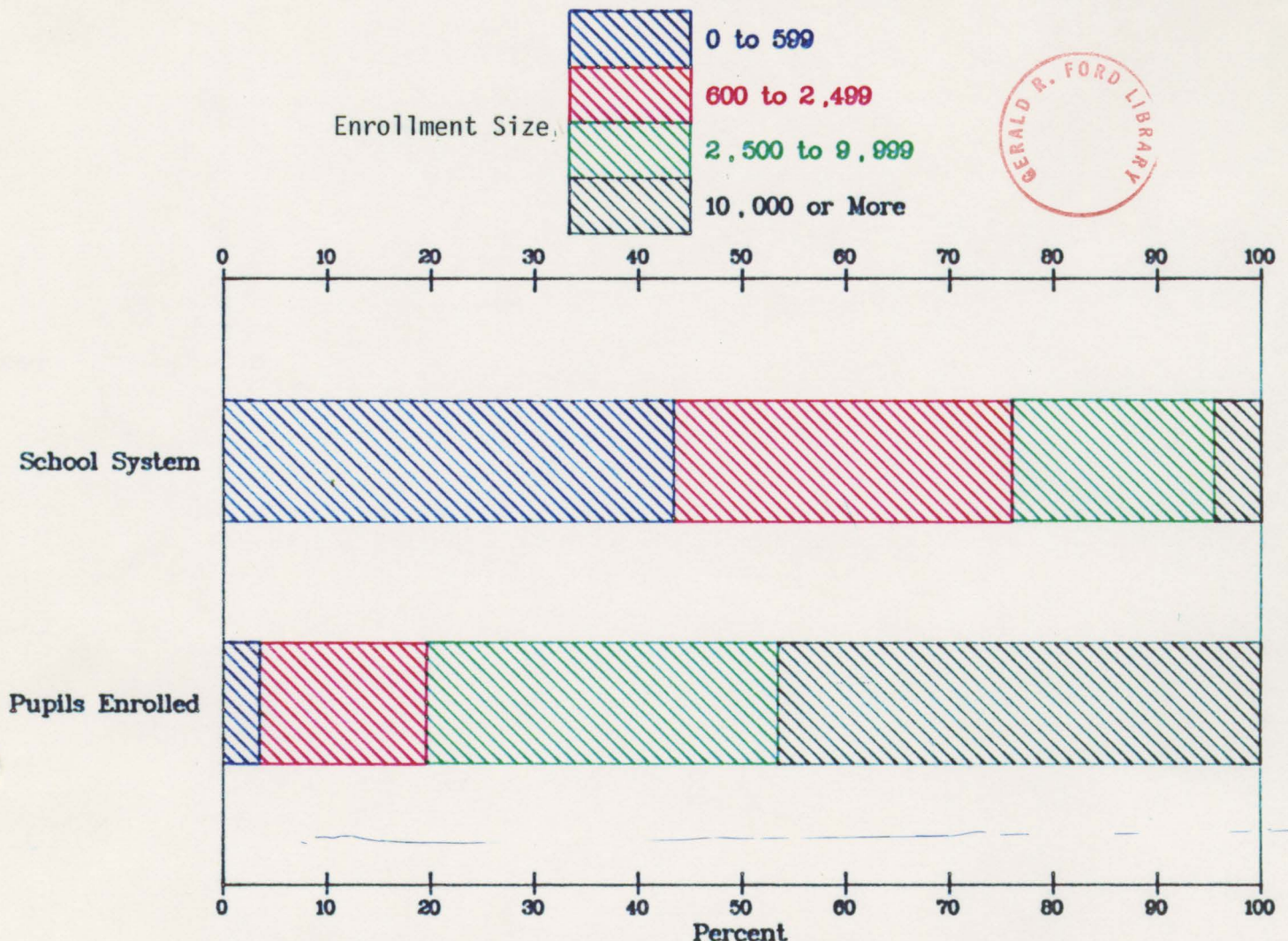
Thousands of
School Systems



Source: National Center for Education Statistics
19 July 1976

B .4 .4-Percent of School Systems and Pupils

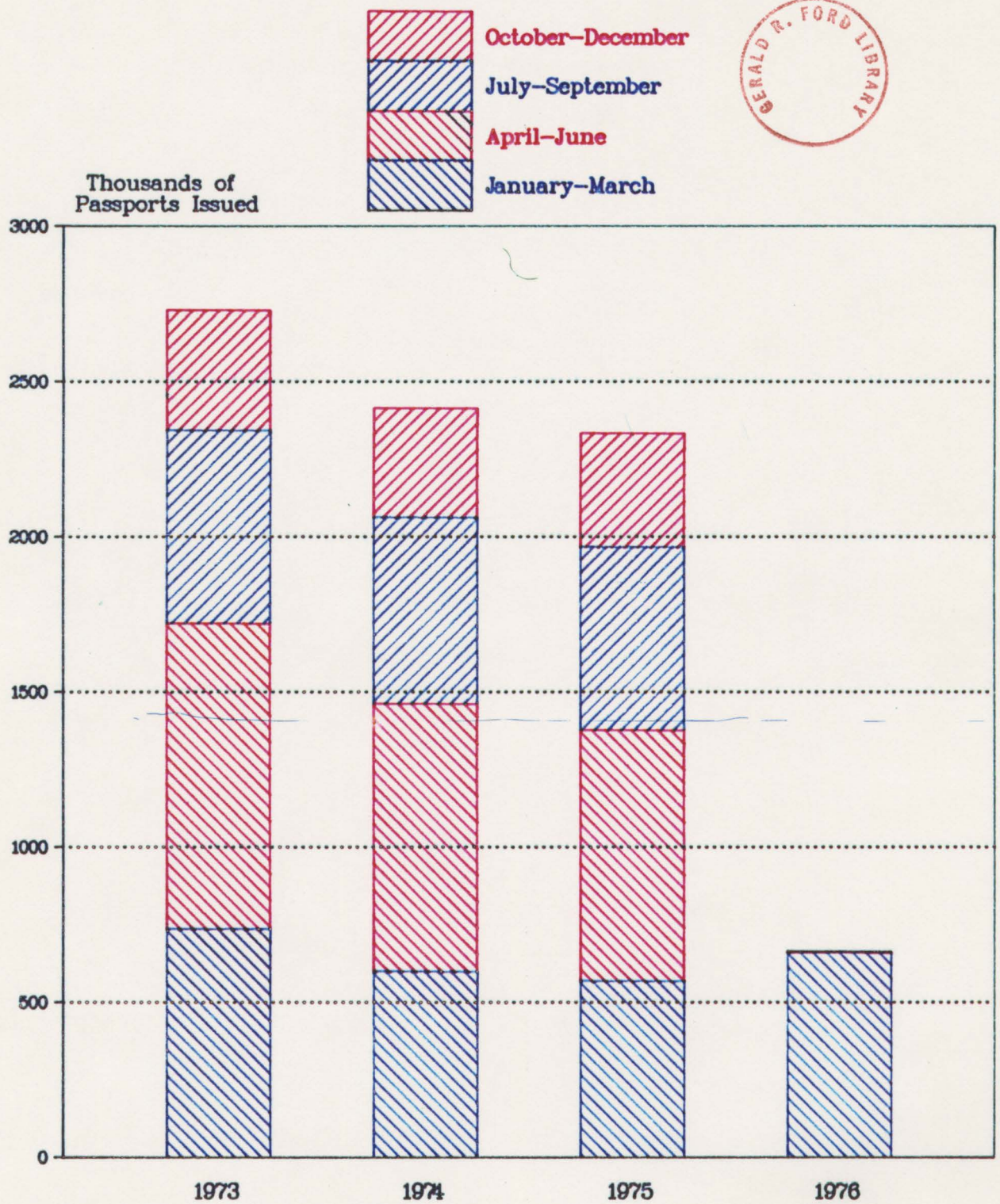
By Size of System: Fall 1975



Source: National Center For Educational Statistics
19 July 1976

- Since 1945 the number of local public school systems in the United States has declined precipitously from more than 101,000 to 16,300 in 1976.
- School system reorganization, consolidation of small systems and elimination of nonoperating systems are responsible for the significant drop.
- The most rapid reduction--57 percent--occurred between 1947-48 and 1959-60.
- In the past 4 years, the decrease has been less than 1,000 systems.
- There was a strong concentration of pupils in large and middle-size school systems in 1975.
- More than four-fifths of all pupils were in 3,900 systems with enrollments of 2,500 or more.

D . 3 . 3-Passport Statistics



Source: U . S . Passport Office
19 July 1976

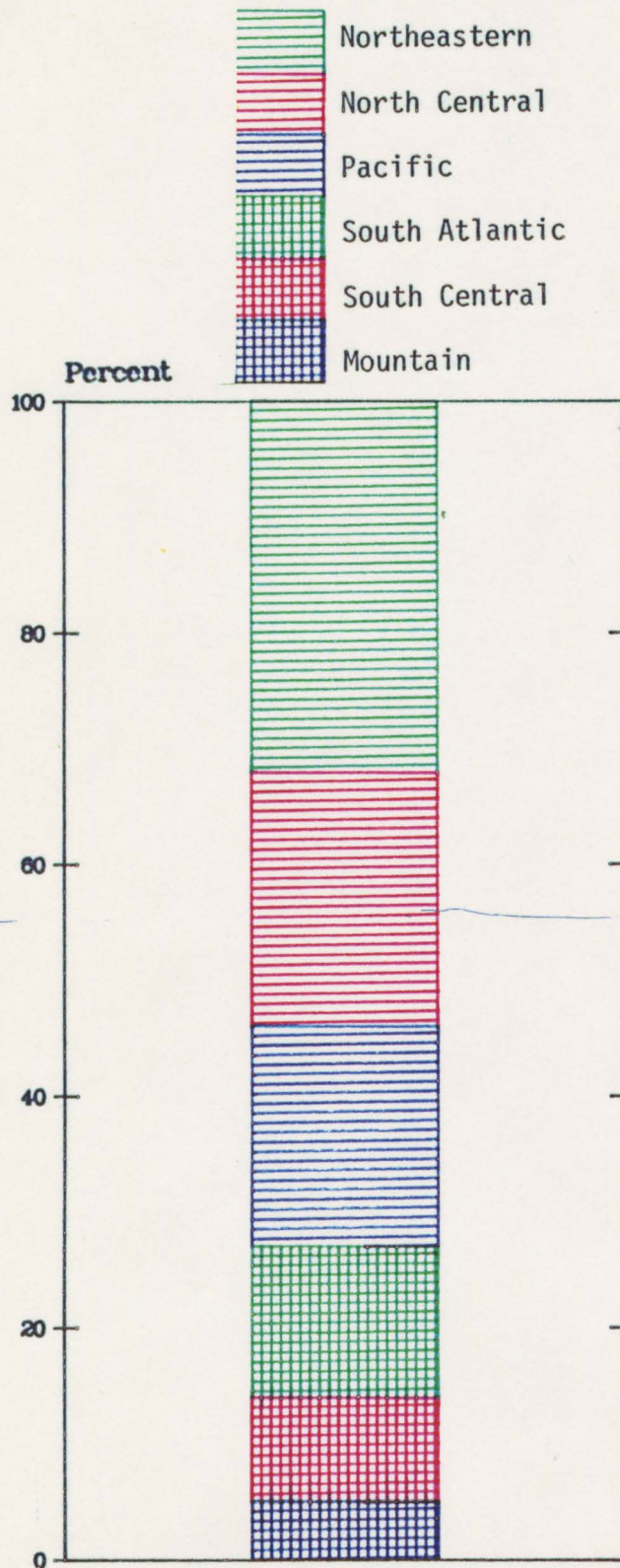




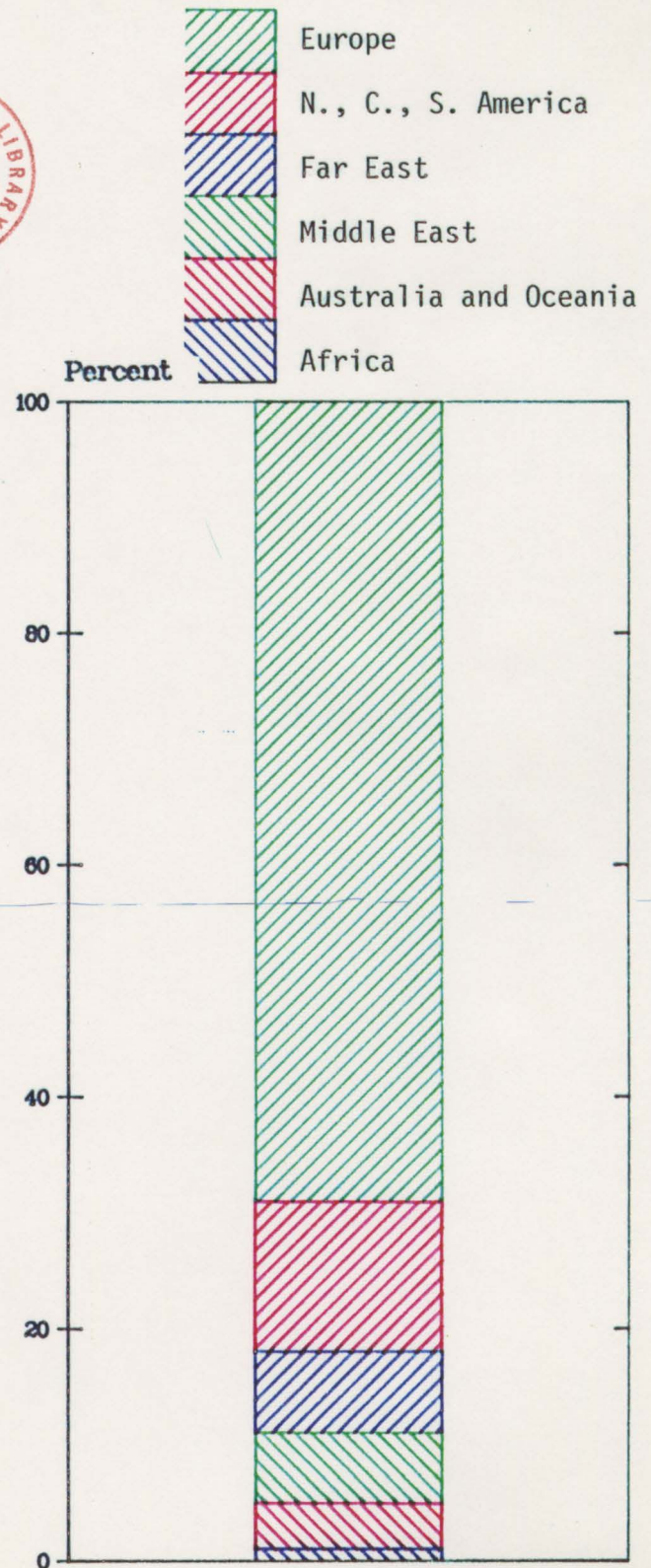
- Passport issuances during recent years have indicated a steady decline in the number of Americans traveling abroad.
- The number of passports issued to U.S. citizens decreased 14.4 percent, from 2,729,000 during 1973, to 2,334,000 in 1975.
- This trend was reversed during the first quarter of 1976 when the number of passports issued rose to 662,000, surpassing first quarter issuances for both 1974 and 1975.
- More passports are issued during the second quarter of each year (April-June) than during any other period.

D . 3 . 3-Percent of Passports Issued

By Residence of Recipient



By First Area of Destination

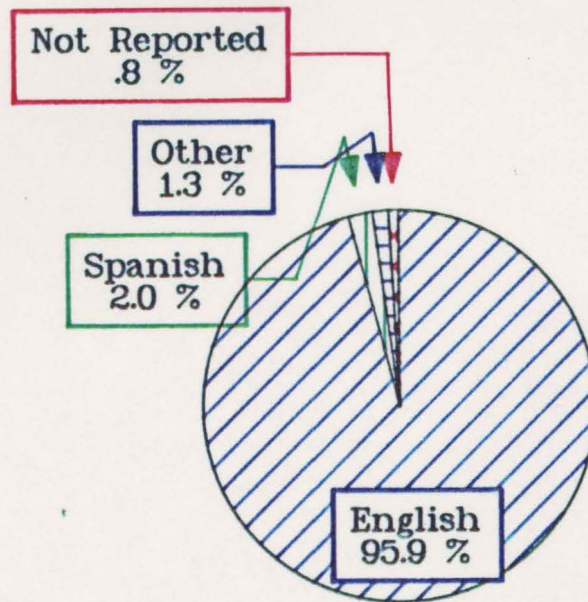


Source: U . S . Passport Office
19 July 1976

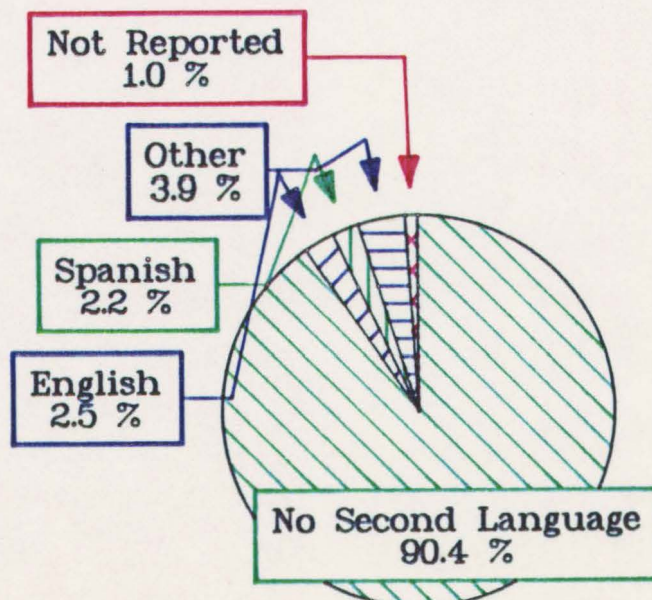


- The largest percentage of persons receiving passports during the first 3 months of 1976 were residents of the northeastern region of the United States.
- The smallest proportion (5 percent) resided in the mountain regions.
- Europe continues to be the most popular destination, accounting for 69 percent of all passport recipients who reported their destination during the first quarter of 1976.
- The ten most popular countries intended to be visited during the January-March quarter of 1976 were: United Kingdom, Germany, France, Italy, Switzerland, Australia, Spain, Netherlands, Israel, and Japan.

E . 9—Usual Language Spoken By Persons 4 Years old and Over: July 1975



E . 9—Second Language Spoken By Persons 4 Years and Over: July 1975





- In July 1975, 96 percent of the population 4 years and over in the U.S. reported English as their usual language.
- About 3.3 percent, or 6.5 million persons, reported that they usually speak a language other than English.
 - Spanish was the usual language of 4 million persons, or 2 percent of the population.
 - No other language was reported by as much as 1 percent of the population.
- Approximately 90 percent of the population reported that they did not speak a second language.
- However, among those who did use a second language Spanish was close behind English, 2.2 percent (4.3 million persons) compared with 2.5 percent (4.9 million persons), respectively.
- Other languages reported as the second language of a million or more persons 4 years old or over included French, German, and Italian.